

THE STANDARD PRINT, REGINA

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REGINA

The Capital of Saskatchewan



Official Number of the Regina Board of Trade
Regina, Sask., Canada

P. McARA, Jr.
President

R. J. BURDETT,
Secretary



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REGINA

A pleasant city on a boundless plain,
Around, rich lands where peace and plenty reign ;
A legal camp, the province wisdom's home,
A rich cathedral, learning's splendid dome ;
A teeming mart, wide streets, broad squares, bright flowers,
A marble figure whence a fountain showers :
What city's this? A gentle princess, famed
For happy genius, it Regina named.

—Nicholas Flood Davin





SCARTH STREET, Looking South



REGINA, SASKATCHEWAN

THE first settler to settle in the Regina district, from as accurate information as is obtainable, appears to have arrived in 1881, just twenty-nine years ago. As we look at Regina today, a city of some eighteen thousand population, with all modern conveniences, one cannot help wonder at the stupendous changes which have taken place in the short period of less than thirty years. Cities are not built in a day. Take a glance at the cities of Europe, note their growth through ages, which has been ponderously slow, or even look at the older cities of Canada; then turn again to Regina and compare the abnormal strides made in population, in buildings, and in improvements generally. Not only has Regina in itself made remarkable strides but this has been reflected in the progress of the surrounding district and throughout the whole of Saskatchewan, for which Regina is the natural radiating point. It has been within the last ten years that the most remarkable progress has been made. For a moment note these figures.

The population of the City of Regina in 1882 was 200; in 1900 it was 2,000, and in this year, 1910, there are some 18,000 people resident in Regina, or nine times the population of ten years ago. This is truly a wondrous growth, and the future outlook promises greater development than has marked the past.

An early historian of this district, writing a few years ago, informs us that, in the buffalo hunting days, Indians used the present site of Regina as a camping ground, a place to kill the buffalo and prepare the meat for the winter's use. This is clearly borne out by the fact that there existed, not so very many years ago, a huge pile of buffalo bones, relics of the age of hunting parties, in this vicinity. The Indians chose Regina as the centre for their livelihood. Thus down from the savage age it can be traced that Regina has been the centre of commerce and trade to the present day, and is destined to become the commercial and distributing centre of the Great North-West.

SOME OF THE LARGER BUILDINGS.

Regina stands today without a rival in Saskatchewan as the city of beautiful buildings, paved streets, well laid-out parks, driveways, electric light and power, spur track sites for wholesale warehouses and manufacturing establishments, etc., etc.

A few details of the above might be of interest and not out of place. In reference to the buildings, mention might be made of the Parliament Buildings, nearing completion, at a cost of \$2,000,000.00, as well as the following.

The new General Hospital, nearing completion, at a cost of \$120,000.00.

R. H. Williams' departmental store, nearing completion, costing \$100,000.00.

The Grey Nuns' Hospital, nearing completion, at a cost of \$105,000.00.

The new Exhibition Buildings, completed, costing \$75,000.00.

The Strathcona School, under construction, at a cost of \$80,000.00. and eight other well equipped schools.

The City Hall, completed in 1908, costing \$200,000.00.

The Post Office, completed, at a cost of \$300,000.00.

The C. P. R. Freight Sheds, nearing completion.

The King's Hotel, erected in 1907, at a cost of \$150,000.00.

The Canada Permanent Building, completed.

The Y. M. C. A. Building, completed, costing \$60,000.00.

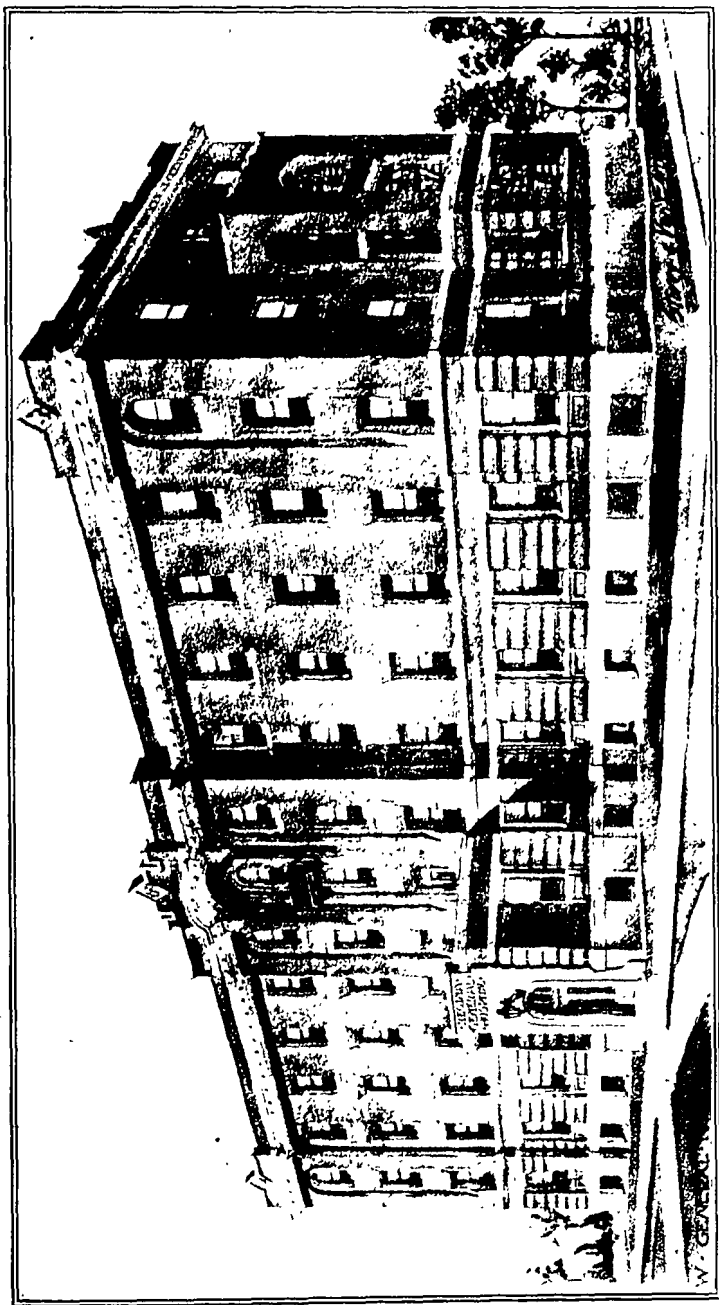
Government House.

Land Titles Office.

Dominion Lands Office.

Court House.

A group of buildings comprising the headquarters of the R.N.W.M.P.



REGINA GENERAL HOSPITAL



The new Regina Market Building, in course of construction, to cost \$30,000.

The Regina Steam Laundry, completed.

The Willoughby and Duncan Block.

The Northern-Crown Bank Block, completed.

The Wascana Hotel, completed.

Many palatial residences, wholesale and distributing warehouses, and factories too numerous to mention.

There are now in course of erection some three hundred and fifty buildings, mainly wholesale warehouses, business blocks, apartment houses and residences, etc.

IMPROVEMENTS BY THE MUNICIPALITY.

In addition there are the municipal improvements for which debentures have been sold totalling the sum of \$691,500.00, which include the construction of Albert Street subway at a cost of \$125,000.00, the new trunk sewer at a cost of \$190,000.00, the new fire hall, the Municipal Hospitals, etc. This does not include the cost of the municipally owned street railway which, it is fully expected, will be in operation before next May.

Building permits for this year up to July 31 total \$1,700,000.00 as against \$744,479.00 for the full year of 1909.

Regina city assets at the year ending December 31, 1909, reached a total of \$3,441,569.79, with liabilities of \$2,070,875.45, and showing a surplus of \$1,370,694.34.

The city has a rate of assessment of 15 mills and the total assessment for 1910 is \$17,725,000.

Regina has over seven miles of paved streets of three different classes of construction, namely. Bitulithic, Asphalt Block and Creosote Wood Block, and has now under construction more than two miles of Granitoid Pavement, chiefly in the wholesale district, which when completed this year will make a total of eleven miles of pavement. There are ten miles of granolithic sidewalks, thirty-five miles of plank walk, sixty-seven miles of graded streets and thirty miles of sewers.

SPACIOUS PROVISION FOR PARKS.

Ample provision has been made by the city for parks and recreation grounds. Three parks are already laid out and rapidly becoming picturesque beauty spots. Wascana Park, containing forty-five acres, is situated on the north side of Wascana Lake and contains a winding drive



A GROUP OF C. P. R. EMPLOYEES (Freight Department)
Summer Camp on Wascana Lake, Regina, above Broad Street Bridge

of two miles in length. Victoria Park, a large square in the heart of the city, comprises seven acres and contains trees, shrubs and flower beds, with in the centre, a large basin and fountain. It is well supplied with granolithic walks running in all directions. Dominion Park, on the north side of the city, comprises an area of eight acres devoted to athletic grounds, with a large grandstand and baseball diamond. It is in this park that the games of the Western Canada Baseball League are played at Regina, which afford amusement for large crowds of pleasure-seekers of the city and surrounding country. Recreation grounds are also situated in other parts of the city. The

most frequented of these is Stanley Park, and Albert and Alexandra Squares. In addition to this the city has in its possession some two hundred acres of land in the northern part to be utilized for park purposes as the growth demands.

Wascana Lake, situated on the south side of the city, between the residential portion and the Parliament Buildings, is a beautiful body of water varying in width from four hundred yards to half a mile and extending to the south east for a distance of some five or six miles. This lake affords the opportunity for aquatic recreation. The first annual regatta of the Regina Boat Club was held this year on Wascana Lake on July 1.

Last Mountain Lake, a large body of water thirty miles to the north, is rapidly becoming the summer resort of Regina and when the extension of the Bulyea branch of the C. P. R. is completed there will be a direct route to this resort.

AMPLE RAILWAY FACILITIES.

Railway facilities are served by the main line of the C. P. R. running east and west and the Arcola branch of the C. P. R. running south east, with connection via this route with Winnipeg. From Stoughton, a point on the Arcola line, some ninety miles south east of Regina, there is constructed a cut off to Weyburn on the Moose Jaw-Portal branch of the C. P. R., giving good connections from Regina to United States points and particularly St. Paul, Minneapolis and Chicago. Alternate connections can also be made with the points mentioned above via Pasqua, a point thirty-seven miles west of Regina, which is the junction of the C. P. R. line running to North Portal, connecting with the Soo line.

The Canadian Northern Railway air line from Winnipeg to Regina enters from the east and the C. N. R. also operates the line, commonly known as the Prince Albert Branch of the Q. L. L. & S. Railway, running a distance of two hundred and fifty miles north from Regina to Prince Albert, through the Central Saskatchewan Valley.

Lines now under construction include the C. P. R. branch north from Regina to Bulyea, about three-quarters completed. When completed this will open up new territory for Regina and give an alternate direct route to Saskatoon and the Northern parts of the province—a long felt want which will soon be filled.

The Grand Trunk Pacific has now under construction a line into Regina from the north east, diverting from the main line at Melville, which was completed last year from Yorkton to Balcarres, and it is assured that this line will reach Regina by the autumn. A continuance of the Grand Trunk Railway lines is projected south easterly from Regina towards the International Boundary and will connect with the Great Northern Railway lines, thereby giving Regina an air line connection with St. Paul and Minneapolis and thence with Chicago. The benefits of this are as yet scarcely realized, especially when it is considered that Regina, the Saskatchewan Centre, will have closer connection than has heretofore existed with the producing markets of raw material for manufacturing purposes.

Railway lines proposed, under construction, and in operation radiating out of Regina in all directions total eighteen, signifying without a doubt, that the city is fast becoming the centre for commercial interests and the distributing point for the North-West.

Railway earnings total a quarter of a million dollars per month and each month shows a large increase over the corresponding month of last year.

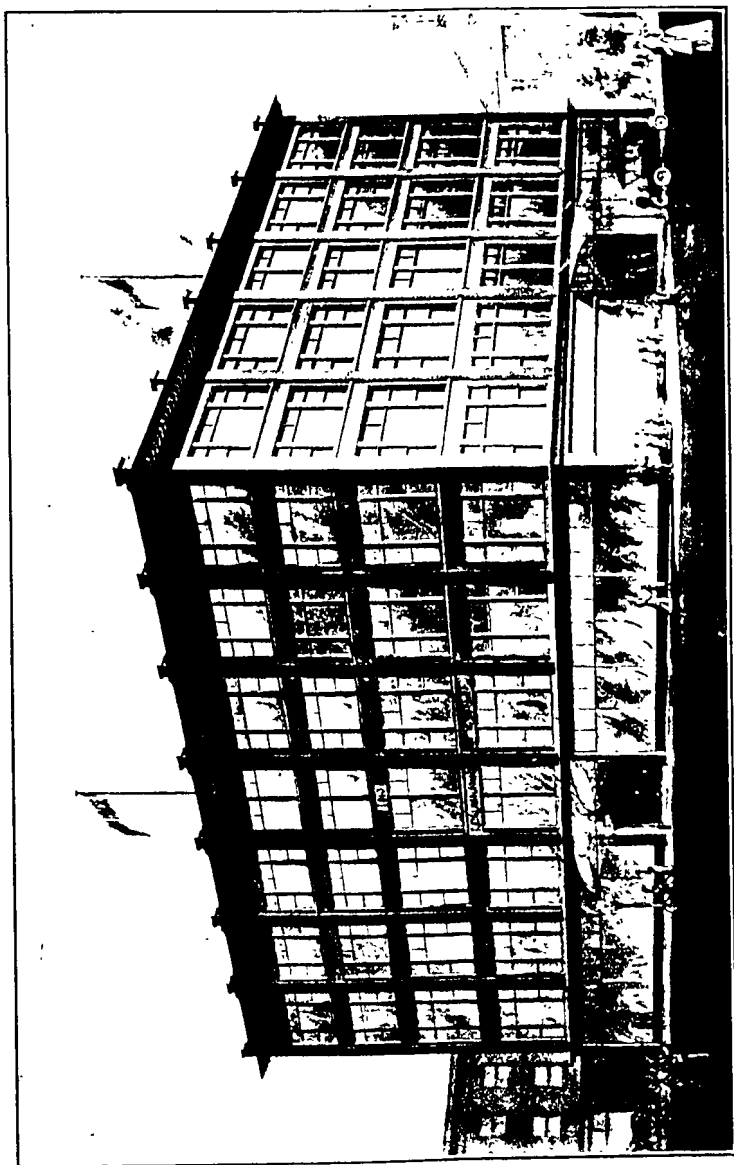
MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS.

Some thirty manufacturies, including two daily newspapers, are now established in Regina, and a like number of wholesale and distributing warehouses are located here. The greater bulk of our distributing warehouses were erected by agricultural machinery firms which have recognized the importance of Regina as the natural distributing point, as from here all parts of the province are reached with ease and despatch.

10



North Library



R. H. WILLIAMS & SONS BLOCK

The City of Regina possesses an advantage in the way of spur track facilities and sites for distributing warehouses possibly not enjoyed by any other city in the Dominion, in that she has constructed on land owned by the city a system of spur tracks acknowledged by all to be equal to, if not better, than any other existing spur track accommodation in America. The system can be extended as requirements demand and the sites can be secured from the city (subject to the approval of the council) at an upset price of \$200.00 per lot of twenty-five feet. The value of this property is many times the price asked, but is only made low to encourage the location of business industries in Regina.

ABUNDANT WATER SUPPLY.

Regina is extremely fortunate in its possession of an abundant supply of the very purest water. This is obtained from Boggy Creek, eight mile north east of the city, at which point a dam and reservoir is constructed holding 100,000,000 gallons. There is a drop of eighty-five feet from the reservoir to the power house in the city. In addition there are two compensating basins between the reservoir and the city with a capacity of 1,065,000 gallons and two storage basins at the power house with 650,000 gallons capacity. Steam pumps are attached to the system for maintaining pressure for high buildings and for fire purposes. The city this year voted \$90,000.00 for the installation of an eighteen inch additional pipe from the compensation basin to the city, a distance of some four miles, which now gives a water supply of 4,250,000 gallons per day.

Water Meter Rates.

Minimum consumption 150 gallons per day.		Per 1,000 Gals.
Under 3,000 gals per day	.....	25c.
3000 gals and under 5000 per day	.....	22½c.
5000 " " 7000	.....	20c.
7000 " " 10000	.....	17½c.
10000 " " 15000	.....	15c.
15000 " " 20000	.....	12½c.
20000 " " 25000	.....	11c.
25000 " " 30000	.....	9c.
30000 " " 35000	.....	8c.
35000 " " 40000	.....	7c.
Over 40000 gals per day	.....	6c.
Meter Rental.—25c. for small meters and \$1.00 for 2-inch meters.		

The present sewerage system of the city comprises some twenty-two miles on main sewers and fifteen hundred connections, which have been constructed at a cost of \$325,000.00. Owing to the abnormal increase in population, it has been found necessary to readjust the present system and there are now under construction additions to the sewage system costing in the neighborhood of a half million dollars.

The electric light and power plant is operated under municipal ownership and light or power are furnished to consumers at exceptionally low rates.

Regina will construct her municipally owned street railway at an estimated cost of half a million dollars. It is expected that seven miles will be in operation by May, 1911.

Municipal improvements for which debentures have been put through this year, amount to \$700,000.00. Specific mention might be made of the Albert Street Subway, now nearing completion, at a cost of \$130,000.00.

A FINANCIAL CENTRE.

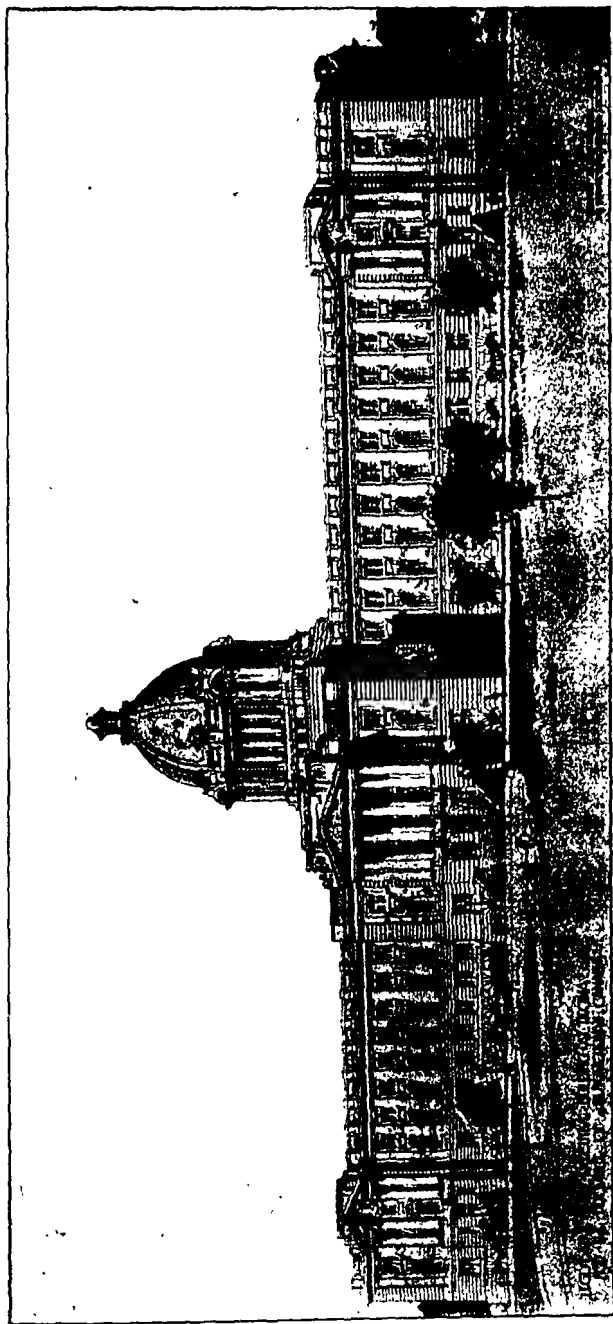
Regina customs receipts for this year up to July 1 amount to \$378,434.80. For the same period last year they amounted to \$190,480.99, showing an increase of \$187,953.81.

Regina is well and favorably known as a bond centre, debentures amounting to \$3,500,000.00 having been purchased by Regina firms in 1909, and the bond sales of 1910 bid fair to exceed, by half, those of last year.

Ten chartered banks are established in Regina.

A clearing house was established on October 1, 1909, and figures, from the opening date to the end of May, 1910, have totalled an amount of \$30,269,217.00.

The city is well supplied with loan, insurance and mortgage companies,—branches of long established firms,—and by locally organized companies, all of sterling worth.



PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS



BIG POSTAL BUSINESS.

A good indication of the amount of business transacted in a city is found in the figures of the postal department. Returns contained in the annual report of the Postmaster-General for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1910, show that in this respect Regina compares very favorably with the larger cities of the east. These returns also denote the very healthy growth compared with figures of the corresponding months of the previous fiscal year.

Money orders issued during the year 1908-09 total \$169,706.20, while for the year following they amounted to \$211,359.14, being an increase of \$41,652.94.

Money orders paid for the 12 months of 1908-09 totalled \$432,538.91, as against \$517,234.96 for the years 1909-10, being an increase of \$84,696.05.

Postal notes issued for the period of 1908-09 were to the amount of \$39,509.14 as against \$54,449.00 for the next year or an increase of \$14,939.86.

Postal notes paid during the same periods were \$36,273.98 for 1908-09 and \$42,810.10 for 1909-10.

Postage stamps sold during the fiscal year of 1908-09 amounted to \$69,923.33, and for the same period ending March 31, 1910, \$85,568.61, an increase of \$16,635.28, considerably over a thousand dollars increase for each month.

In Regina is located the headquarters of the Royal North West Mounted Police, and it is at this point that recruits for the renowned Riders of the Plains are enrolled for membership.

Here at the capital reside His Honor, the Lieutenant-Governor, the premier and ministers of the cabinet, heads of departments and civil servants of the Department of

Agriculture, the Attorney-General's Department, the Education Department, the Municipal Department, the Public Works Department, the Treasury Department, and the Department of Railways and Telephones of Saskatchewan. The Legislative Assembly meets here, and in Regina reside the Supreme Court judges.

Regina possesses in addition many advantages not enumerated above. The Regina district from an agricultural standpoint is ranked among the choicest of Western Canada. In the immediate vicinity of Regina, land values are quoted from \$20.00 to \$150.00 per acre. The soil is of a rich black loam, admirably suited for the production of all classes of grains. This year's crop is an excellent one. Estimates place the yields from 20 to 40 bushels per acre for wheat, 30 to 70 bushels per acre for oats, 50 bushels per acre for barley and 20 to 30 bushels per acre for flax.

The Dominion Exposition will be held in Regina, July 31 to August 12, 1911. For this event great preparations are being made. Some \$75,000 was spent this year in improvements to the grounds, and in the erection of new buildings. A further amount of \$35,000.00 is being asked for improvements in 1911. The Dominion Government has made a grant of \$50,000.00 to the province for the Dominion Exposition to be given in prizes, and to assist in defraying expenses. These, with the liberal grants from various other associations, assure the success of the Exposition of 1911.

AN AGRICULTURAL CENTRE.

Statistics for the crop yield of 1909 compiled by the Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture indicate that Regina district produced nearly one seventh of the total wheat raised in the province, one eighth of the oats, one half of the flax, and a very large proportion of the barley.

The total area under wheat was 4,085,000 acres producing 90,255,000 bushels or an average of 22.1 bushels to the acre. Of this Regina district with 523,000 acres under cultivation, produced 12,923,000 bushels, or an average of 24.7 bushels to the acre. The average production in this district, therefore was 2.6 higher than the general average of the province.

There were 2,240,000 acres under oats which produced 105,465,000 bushels, averaging 47.1 bushels to the acre. Regina district from 251,000 acres produced 13,679,000 bushels, averaging 54.5 bushels to the acre.

Barley produced from 244,000 acres, throughout the whole of the province, amounted to 7,833,000 bushels averaging 32.1 bushels to the acre. Regina district produced 385,000 bushels off 11,000 acres with an average production of 35 bushels to the acre.

The yield of flax for the province was 4,448,700 bushels from 319,100 acres averaging 13.9 bushels to the acre. Regina district averaged 15 bushels to the acre, yielding 2,190,000 bushels from an area of 146,000 acres.

From these figures it will be seen that Regina may well assert her title to supremacy among the grain growing districts of the world. The Province of Saskatchewan produced more wheat in 1909 than did any other province in Confederation. Only two States of the American Union, Minnesota and North Dakota, produced more wheat last year than did this province. As against the larger yield of these States, however, the average yield in Saskatchewan was 22.1, compared with 16.8 for Minnesota and 15.7 for North Dakota. This province last year produced alone nearly one eighth as much wheat as did the whole of the United States, and only about one tenth of Saskatchewan's

2
wheat growing area is as yet under cultivation. Sir Wilfrid Laurier is authority for the prophesy that the day is not far distant when Saskatchewan will produce annually a billion bushels of grain. The future which must of necessity lie before a city that can justly lay claim to being the centre of a province possessing such unlimited possibilities is almost beyond descriptive words. Lying in the heart of a district which is rapidly becoming the bread basket of the world Regina cannot be prevented from becoming an immense commercial and industrial centre. Already there are 400,000 people in the province, and there is room for millions more. Whatever total the population may reach the people are bound to contribute to the business of Regina.

Space does not permit of further description of Regina and district, but information of any particular kind will be gladly furnished. Call or write.

R. J. BURDETT.

Secretary Regina Board of Trade.
Regina, Saskatchewan.



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REMEMBER THE
DOMINION EXPOSITION

1911 REGINA 1911

PRESSBOARD
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Syracuse, N. Y.
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